

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS.

THE DUTIES OF PHYSICIANS

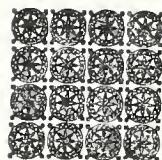
CONCERNING THE MAKING OF PROPER

CERTIFICATES OF DEATHS AND BIRTHS

THROUGHOUT THE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, PA.:
HARRISBURG PUBLISHING CO., STATE PRINTER.
1907.



THE DUTIES OF PHYSICIANS CONCERNING THE MAKING OF PROPER CERTIFICATES OF DEATHS AND BIRTHS THROUGHOUT THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The attention of physicians throughout Pennsylvania is hereby directed to the provisions of the Act of Assembly, approved May 1, 1905, entitled "An act to provide for the immediate registration of all births and deaths throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by means of, etc."

It will be noticed that under the operations of this law, a proper certificate will be required for each death occurring at any point in the State, in townships, as well as in cities and boroughs. In this certificate certain definite information is required to be supplied by the physician in attendance at the time of death. Sec. 7, item 16, specifies that the certificate shall contain the "fact and time of death, including the time last seen alive." Item 17 of the same section recites that the certificate shall also contain the "cause of death, including the primary and immediate causes and contributory causes or complications, if any and duration of each."

The concluding paragraph of Sec. 7, referring to the above items, recites that "the medical certificate shall be made and signed by the physician, if any, last in attendance on the deceased, who shall specify the time in attendance, the time he last saw the deceased alive and the hour of the day at which death occurred. And he shall further state the cause of death so as to show the course of disease, or sequence of causes resulting in death, giving the primary and immediate causes and also the contributory causes, if any, and the duration of each. Indefinite and unsatisfactory terms, indicating only symptoms of disease or conditions resulting from disease, will not be held sufficient for issuing a burial or removal permit, and any certificate containing only such terms, as defined by the State Registrar, shall be returned to the physician for correction. Causes of death which may be the result of either disease or violence shall be carefully defined, and if from violence its nature shall be stated, and whether (probably) accidental, suicidal or homicidal, and in case of deaths in hospitals, institutions or away from home, the physician shall furnish the information required under this head (item 19) and shall state where in his opinion the disease was contracted."

The source of all information concerning the causes of death is the medical attendant, and the medical statement forms the foundation for the work of classification and analysis. It should, therefore, be as plain and as definite as possible. The local registrar is prohibited by the Act from issuing a burial or removal permit for the body of any deceased person "until a complete and satisfactory certificate and return of the death has been filed with him." This places the responsibility for making this return in proper form squarely upon the medical attendant and naturally gives rise to the question as to what constitutes a "complete and satisfactory certificate" and what are to be considered as "indefinite and unsatisfactory terms." The arrangement of titles selected by this Bureau for all purposes of statistical tabulation is in conformity with those adopted by the U. S. Census office from the International Classification of the causes of death. This arrangement is published herewith together with some explanatory notes as to the specific information which should be stated in reference to certain causes. A list of indefinite terms frequently used by physicians is also given and the further information specified which should be furnished in each case in order to make the return complete and definite. The use of joint terms as a cause of death should be avoided, or if used they should be so expressed as to create no uncertainty as to the true cause of death. Such terms as "rheumatic pleurisy" place upon the compiler the necessity of making a choice between rheumatism or pleurisy, which may lead to an entirely erroneous conclusion. If the physician should, however, state the cause of death to be "pleurisy resulting from rheumatism," all doubt as to the correct classification would be immediately removed. A moment's thought and consideration by the physician, or a reference to the tables published, when stating the cause of death will save much trouble and insure greater accuracy. It may be entirely within reason that a death might occur which it would seem to be impossible to classify under any of the headings herewith given, and it must not be assumed that the classification as adopted is absolutely exhaustive of the subject, but that it rather represents the most rational basis for statistical analysis based upon the present status of medical knowledge. When such a case occurs all that may be reasonably expected is that the cause of death as it appears to the medical attendant should be stated plainly and concisely.

Statistics in order to have any value, must be correct; and when it is understood that the greatest value to be derived from death statistics is the knowledge gained from an analysis of the facts contained in a large number of accurate returns, and when it is further understood that it is upon the statements of the medical attendant

that the compiler must absolutely depend for a proper classification of the death, then we realize the extremely important relation of the physician to mortality statistics, and the extent of his responsibility to supply full and correct information as to the cause of death in each individual case. It is extremely desirable that as few certificates as possible shall need to be returned to physicians for additional information as to the causes of death, and for this reason the use of ambiguous or uncertain terms, or the use of symptoms such as "dropsy" or "uraemia" should not be made when the disease causing them can be stated.

Sec. 6 of the Act provides "that still born children, or those dead at birth shall be registered as births and also as deaths and a certificate of both the birth and death shall be filed with the local registrar in the usual form and manner, the certificate of birth to contain in place of the name of the child the word "still birth." The medical certificate of the cause of death shall be signed by the attending physician, if any, and shall state the cause of death as "still born" with the cause of the still birth if known, whether a premature birth, and if born prematurely the period of utero-gestation in months if known." All children "dead at birth" should be designated as "still born." If any life whatever is manifested after birth, then the use of the term "still born" is not permissible. The term "still born" shall be applied to all children dead at birth which have passed the fourth month of utero-gestation.

Sec. 13 of the Act recites "that it shall be the duty of the attending physician, to file a certificate of birth properly and completely filled out, giving all the particulars required by this act, with the local registrar of the district in which the birth occurred within ten days after the date of the birth." This is an exceedingly important section. The collection of birth statistics has been heretofore notoriously incomplete in our larger cities, and absolutely wanting in our rural districts. To ignore these statistics is to disregard entirely the source from which our population is renewed, and the obligation placed upon the physician to supply the information from which definite conclusions may be made, is plain and emphatic, and leaves no available excuse for failure to do so.

Sec. 16 of the Act requires "that every physician shall without delay register his or her name and address with the local registrar of the district in which he or she resides, or may hereafter establish a residence." This is important for the reason that the names so registered will serve as a guide to the local registrar in determining the authority of those who may be entitled to issue and record death and birth certificates.

Sec. 22 of the Act provides that the neglect or refusal on the part

of the attending physician to make out and deliver to the proper person, upon request, the medical certificate of the cause of death as prescribed in this act, shall constitute a misdemeanor punishable upon conviction therefor by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars. The knowingly making of a false certification of the cause of death shall constitute a misdemeanor, punishable upon conviction therefor by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars.

Failure on the part of the attending physician to file a proper certificate of birth with the local registrar within ten days of the date of birth shall constitute a misdemeanor, punishable upon conviction therefor by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

Violation of any of the other provisions of this act, or neglect or refusal to perform any of the duties imposed by it shall constitute a misdemeanor punishable upon conviction therefor by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

SELECTION OF TITLES AS ADOPTED BY THE U. S. CENSUS OFFICE FROM THE INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE CAUSES OF DEATH.

Certain of these titles marked with an asterisk (*) are somewhat indefinite and additional information should, if possible, be supplied, which will permit of their classification under more definite titles. The explanatory notes accompanying many of the titles will aid in the avoidance of indefinite terms.

List of titles.

Explanatory notes.

ALL CAUSES.

I. GENERAL DISEASES.

(A. *Epidemic Diseases.*)

Of special importance for sanitary purposes, hence only exact and definite statements should be given for this class.

Typhoid fever.

Avoid use of "typhoid pneumonia" when pneumonic typhoid or pneumonia occurring as a complication or form of typhoid fever is meant. Typhoid pneumonia will be compiled under "pneumonia."

Exanthematic typhus.

Report cases exactly in form of title. Do not write "typhus" or "typhus fever," which are ordinarily understood as typhoid fever.

Relapsing fever.

Not a relapse of fever but the specific disease of this name is meant.

Malarial fever.

Do not use the terms "malaria" and "malarial fever" indefinitely, but employ them only when malarial infection was actually a cause of death. Never use the term "typho-malarial fever." In the rare cases of mixed infection state separately, with evidence of presence of both diseases.

Smallpox.

Measles.

When measles caused bronchopneumonia or other complication, first state measles—and then the complications.

Scarlet fever.

When accompanied by complications or sequelae, as acute nephritis, do not fail to give scarlet fever as the primary cause.

Whooping cough.

In deaths from bronchopneumonia following whooping cough, the primary cause should invariably be stated.

Diphtheria.

Croup.

Deaths from membranous croup, or croup not specified as spasmodic, are considered diphtheritic. Sequelae of diphtheria, as paralysis of the throat, should have their diphtheritic origin specified.

Influenza (La Grippe).

Only true influenza should be reported as such. Do not use the term to cover every affection of the respiratory system.

Miliary fever.

Asiatic cholera.

Cholera nostras.

Dysentery.

To be used only when dysentery is meant. Do not use this term when ordinary diarrhea is intended.

Plague. (Bubonie.)**Yellow fever.****Leprosy.****Erysipelas.****Other epidemic diseases.**

(B. Other General Diseases.)

***Septicemia.**

Give the cause, as puerperal, traumatic, etc. If traumatic state the nature of the injury, and whether accidental, etc.

Glauders and farey.**Malignant pustule and charbon.****Rabies.****Actinomyeosis, trichinosis, etc.****Pellegra.****Tuberculosis of lungs.****Tuberculosis of larynx.****Tuberculous meningitis,****Abdominal tuberculosis,****Pott's disease,*****Tuberculous abscess.****White swelling.****Tuberculosis of other organs.****General tuberculosis.*****Serofula.**

If pulmonary tuberculosis was also involved always state that fact.

Syphilis.**Gonorrhea of the adult.****Gonorrhreal infections of children.****Cancer of mouth.****Cancer of stomach and liver.****Cancer of intestines and peritoneum.****Cancer of genital organs.****Cancer of breast.****Cancer of skin.*****Cancer of other or unspecified organs.**

An objectionable term. Was tuberculosis, and in what form, the cause of death?

Do not fail to specify the seat of cancer, if known. Also state as carcinoma, sarcoma, etc., if possible, using the definite pathological term descriptive of the growth instead of simply "cancer." Do not write "malignant disease" when cancer is meant.

List of titles.

Explanatory notes.

***Tumor (noneancerous).** Do not write "tumor" when some form of cancer is meant.
Always state organ or part of body affected.

Acute articular rheumatism.

Chronic rheumatism and gout.

Always define as acute or chronic.

Scurvy.

Diabetes.

Exophthalmic goiter.

Addison's disease.

Leukemia.

***Anemia, chlorosis.**

If anemia is due to tuberculosis, syphilis, or other disease, so state. Give the cause of the anemia whenever possible.

Alcoholism.

Always state the organic disease resulting from alcoholism, as cirrhosis of liver, etc.

Lead poisoning.

Other professional intoxications.

Other chronic poisonings.

Other general diseases.

II. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

***Encephalitis.**

Never use this term or its English equivalent, "brain fever."

Meningitis.

Always specify fully all deaths that occur from epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis. Never omit the word epidemic or shorten to cerebral, spinal, or unqualified meningitis. When meningitis results from tuberculosis, traumatism, etc., do not fail to specify the cause of the meningitis.

Locomotor ataxia.

Other diseases of spinal cord. Do not report as "spinal disease" or the like, but state the definite form of disease of spinal cord, if known.

Apoplexy.

Only deaths from cerebral hemorrhage should be so reported. Do not include all sudden deaths with undefined causes. Avoid the use of the term "congestion of brain" as a cause of death.

Softening of brain.

***Paralysis.**

Give the cause. If from cerebral hemorrhage, that fact should be stated. If due to an affection of the spinal cord, name the specific form.

General paralysis of insane. Do not fail to include the full title, as otherwise the death may be included among deaths from paralysis of undefined character.

Other forms of mental disease.

Other diseases of brain.

Epilepsy.

List of titles.

Explanatory notes.

*Convulsions (nonpuerperal).	Give the disease causing the convulsions, and in females of childbearing age do not fail to state whether pregnancy was the exciting cause. In infants, care should be taken to report diarrheal diseases, and in adults the presence of epilepsy or Bright's disease.
*Convulsions of children.	

Tetanus.**Chorea.****Other diseases of nervous system.****Diseases of the eye and its adnexa.****Diseases of the ear.** In otitis media, its cause, as scarlet fever, should be given, if known.**III. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.****Pericarditis.****Endocarditis.****Heart disease.**

The special form of heart disease should be stated whenever possible. Never return "heart failure" when organic disease of the heart was the cause of death; in fact, never use the expression "heart failure" on certificates of death in any case.

Angina pectoris.**Diseases of arteries.****Embolism and thrombosis.****Diseases of veins.****Diseases of lymphatics.**

***Hemorrhages (except of lungs).** Always state the cause of the hemorrhage. If after a surgical operation, state the disease or injury for which the operation was undertaken.

Other diseases of circulatory system.**IV. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.*****Diseases of nasal fossa.****Laryngitis.** If diphtheritic, do not fail to say so.**Other diseases of larynx.****Diseases of the thyroid body.****Acute bronchitis.****Chronic bronchitis.**

Always specify definitely as acute or chronic. Do not report chronic bronchitis when pulmonary tuberculosis was the disease causing death.

Bronchopneumonia.

Report fully as bronchopneumonia, not as pneumonia unqualified.

Pneumonia.

Report definitely as lobar pneumonia or croupous pneumonia. Avoid use of term "typhoid pneumonia," as it frequently misleads.

List of titles.	Explanatory notes.
Pleurisy.	If tuberculous, do not fail to state the fact.
*Congestion of lungs.	Never use this term on a certificate of death. If death is due to pneumonia, either catarrhal or lobar, so state. If the condition was passive congestion of the lungs, pulmonary edema, or hypostatic pneumonia, name the disease in which this condition occurred as the cause of death.
Gangrene of lungs.	
Asthma.	
Emphysema.	
*Hemorrhage of lungs.	Pulmonary tuberculosis is the most frequent cause of pulmonary hemorrhage, and should be mentioned when present.
Other diseases of respiratory system.	
V. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.	
Diseases of mouth.	
Tonsilitis.	If diphtheritic, say so.
Diseases of pharynx.	
Diseases of esophagus.	
Ulcer of stomach.	
*Gastritis.	Often used very indefinitely. State cause, if known.
Other diseases of stomach.	
*Dentition.	Not a proper cause of death. State disease.
Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years).	
Diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over).	
Intestinal parasites.	
Hernia.	
Obstruction of intestines.	
Other diseases of intestines.	
Acute yellow atrophy of liver.	
Hydatid tumors of liver.	
Cirrhosis of liver.	
Biliary calculi.	
Other diseases of liver.	Avoid use of indefinite terms, "disease of liver," "liver complaint," and the like, which are very uncertain evidence of actual disease of the liver.
Diseases of spleen.	
Peritonitis (nonpuerperal).	Do not fail to specify cause of peritonitis, if known, and in females of childbearing age always state definitely whether puerperal or not.
Appendicitis.	

List of titles.

Explanatory notes.

Other diseases of digestive system.**VI. DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM.****Acute nephritis.**

If due to acute infectious disease, as scarlet fever, do not fail to specify origin of condition.

Bright's disease.

Specify definite form. Do not report uremia alone without explaining its cause.

Other diseases of kidneys.**Calculi of urinary tract.****Diseases of bladder.****Diseases of urethra, urinary abscess, etc.****Diseases of prostate.****Nonvenereal diseases of (male) genital organs.****Metritis.**

Uterine hemorrhage (nonpuerperal).

Specify definitely as puerperal or nonpuerperal.

Uterine tumor (noncancerous).**Other diseases of uterus.****Ovarian tumors.****Diseases of tubes.****Other diseases of female genital organs.****Nonpuerperal diseases of the breast, (cancer excepted).****VII. CHILDBIRTH.****Accidents of pregnancy.****Puerperal hemorrhage.****Other accidents of labor.****Puerperal septicemia.****Puerperal convulsions.****Puerperal phlegmasia alba dolens.****Other puerperal accidents.****Puerperal diseases of the breast.****VII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN.****Gangrene.**

Give cause and part affected.

Carrionie.***Abscess.**

Give cause and part affected. Note especially tuberculous abscesses

Other diseases of skin.

List of titles.

Explanatory notes.

IX. DISEASES OF THE LO-COMOTOR SYSTEM.**Diseases of bones.****Diseases of joints.*****Amputation.****Other diseases of organs of locomotion.****X. MALFORMATION.****Hydrocephalus.****Congenital malformation of heart, cyanosis.****Other congenital malformations.****XI. EARLY INFANCY.****Premature birth.*****Congenital debility.****Other diseases of early infancy.****Lack of care.****XII. OLD AGE.*****Old age.**

Specify cause, as tuberculosis, etc., whenever known.

Amputation for what—disease or injury? Specify fully, and if from injury, note the nature of the injury.

Specify as congenital hydrocephalus. If acute hydrocephalus from tuberculous infection is meant, specify the tuberculous character of the disease definitely.

Report as congenital malformation of heart rather than as cyanosis, the latter term being rather indefinite.

XIII. VIOLENCE.**Suicide by poison.****Suicide by asphyxia.****Suicide by hanging or strangulation.****Suicide by drowning.****Suicide by firearms.****Suicide by cutting instruments.****Suicide by jumping from high places.****Suicide by ernshing.****Other suicides.****Fractures.****Dislocations.****Burns and scalds.****Burning by corrosive substances.**

Name the disease causing death in the old person. The statement "old age," in the vast majority of cases, is simply equivalent to unknown, and shows lack of observation and precision of statement.

State the cause of the fracture or dislocation.

List of titles.

Explanatory notes.

Heat and sunstroke.	State heat or sunstroke only when the direct cause of death. Deaths of infants from cholera infantum or of elderly persons from heart disease, etc., although accelerated by warm weather, should rather be reported from the disease causing death.
Cold and freezing.	Deaths from diseases aggravated by cold weather should not be reported under this title. Specify definitely as freezing whenever this was the case, or report as exposure to cold. Do not write cold without qualification, as this may be mistaken for some respiratory disease.
Lightning.	
Drowning.	Specify as accidental or suicidal in every case.
Starvation, privation, etc.	Do not include inability to take food or exhaustion resulting from disease under this title, but state the name of the disease causing the condition. Only deaths from inability to procure food should be here included.
Inhalation of poisonous gases.	Specify nature of gas and whether accidental or suicidal. If an anesthetic used in surgical operation, and properly given, state the disease or injury for which the operation was undertaken.
Other accidental poisonings.	
Accidental gunshot wounds.	
Injuries by machinery.	
Injuries in mines and quarries.	
Railroad accidents and injuries.	
Injuries by horses and vehicles.	
Other accidental traumas.	
Suffocation.	Do not return without full explanation as to cause, stating whether by gas or poisonous vapor, in mine, etc.
Injuries at birth.	
Other external violence.	
Homicide.	
XIV. ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.	
* Dropsy.	Give the cause of the dropsy, thus enabling the return to be removed from ill-defined causes.
* Sudden death.	Give the cause of the sudden death, if known.
* Heart failure.	A thoroughly worthless return. Never give it as the sole cause of death. Name the disease which occasioned the "heart failure."
* Inanition (over 3 months). †	What was the cause of the inanition?
* Debility (over 3 months). †	What was the cause of the debility?
* Marasmus (over 3 months). †	3 What was the cause of the marasmus? If due to tuberculosis or other wasting disease, specify definitely.
* Fever.	What fever was it? If not a specific fever, what was the disease in which the fever occurred?
Other ill-defined diseases.	
Unknown.	

†Deaths reported from this cause under 3 months of age are compiled under "congenital debility."

LIST OF INDEFINITE TERMS FREQUENTLY USED AND WHICH SHOULD BE AVOIDED IN STATING THE CAUSE OF DEATH.

The explanatory notes will show wherein such terms are lacking the information necessary for a proper classification.

Indefinite terms used in reporting deaths.

Further information required for proper classification.

Abseess.	What caused the abscess? What organ or part of the body was affected? Was it tuberculous or result of injury? If of lung, was it not pulmonary phthisis?
Accident.	What was the nature of the accident?
Acute gastritis.	State cause. Was it due to some irritant poison?
Acute hydrocephalus.	Was this due to tuberculous meningitis?
Advanced age.	What disease caused death? See "Old age."
Albuminuria.	Name the acute or chronic disease causing the albuminuria. Was it due to scarlet fever or Bright's disease?
Amputation.	What was the disease or injury requiring the amputation to be performed? State fully, and if due to injury from violence, state nature of the accident.
Anasarca.	Name disease causing anasarca. See "Dropsy."
Anemia.	State cause of the anemia, if known. A death should not be reported thus when the cause of the anemia was pulmonary tuberculosis or other wasting disease.
Anesthesia.	Name the anesthetic and state whether it was administered for a surgical operation, in which case give the disease or injury for which the operation was undertaken.
Angina.	Was it due to scarlet fever or diphtheria? This is a suspicious return and one to be carefully scrutinized by registrars.
Ascites.	Name disease causing ascites. See "Dropsy."
Asphyxia.	How? Was it accidental? If so, state fully the nature of the accident. If by gas or poisonous vapors, give particulars. Was it a case of "overlying" (child)? If in a mine, it should be so stated. Physiologic asphyxiation (mode of death) by failure to eliminate CO ₂ should not be given as a cause alone. What disease caused this condition?
Asthenia.	A practically worthless statement. See "Debility." What was the cause?
Atrophy.	What caused the atrophy? Was it tuberculous wasting (phthisis)? Was it syphilis? What organ or part atrophied?
Autoinfection.	What caused the autoinfection? This term should not be used when cholera infantum or other diarrheal disease is meant.
Bad cold.	Was it bronchitis, pneumonia, or pulmonary consumption?

Indefinite terms used in reporting deaths.

Further information required for proper classification.

Bed sores.	What was the disease causing death and during which the patient contracted bed sores? Was it rheumatism, paralysis, etc.?
Bilious attack.	Very indefinite. Name disease causing death.
Bilious fever.	Was it malarial, typhoid, or other form of fever? State definitely.
Blood poisoning.	Do you mean septicemia, syphilis, or any other definite disease? If septicemia, what was the cause? Was it puerperal?
Bottle feeding.	This return is valuable but only in connection with the disease causing death. Was the disease resulting from improper feeding diarrheal in character?
Bowel disease.	What disease of the bowels? If cholera infantum or diarrheal disease of infants, state definitely.
Bowel trouble.	What was the "trouble"? Name a definite disease. Was it diarrhea, dysentery, enteritis? Was it cancer or colic or strangulated hernia? All these are "troubles," besides some others.
Brain disease.	Was it a tumor of the brain? Was it meningitis? Name disease causing death.
Brain disorder.	What was the disease causing death? Was it paralysis, apoplexy, etc.? Was it caused by tuberculosis or syphilis? Be definite.
Brain fever.	This term is thoroughly discredited. Was it meningitis? Name disease causing death.
Breaking down.	A worthless return. What disease caused the breaking down? See "Debility."
Bright's disease.	State whether acute or chronic. Acute nephritis following scarlet fever or other infectious disease should be reported under the primary cause.
Bronchitis.	Was it acute or chronic? If it extended to pneumonia, the death should be reported from bronchopneumonia. See also "Chronic bronchitis."
Cachexia.	What disease caused the cachexia? Was it cancer, syphilis, tuberculosis? State cause definitely.
Cancer.	What organ or part of the body did the cancer affect? Always state this.
Carbuncle.	Was this anthrax or malignant pustule? Was it caused by diabetes?
Carcinoma.	What organ or part of the body did the carcinoma affect?
Cardiac asthma.	Name the form of heart disease causing death.
Cardiac asthenia	These returns are generally equivalent to "heart failure," a return which should never be made nor accepted. See "Heart failure."
Cardiac debility.	
Cardiac failure.	
Cardiac weakness.	
Caries.	State location and cause. Was it tuberculous?
Casualty.	Give nature of accident.
Catarrh.	An unsatisfactory statement. Give location and preferably make a proper statement of disease causing death.

Indefinite terms used in reporting deaths.	Further information required for proper classification.
Catarrh of bowels.	Was this diarrhea or enteritis?
Catarrh of lungs.	Was this acute or chronic bronchitis, bronchopneumonia, or pulmonary tuberculosis?
Catarrh of stomach.	Very indefinite and frequently secondary to other diseases. Name disease causing death.
Cellulitis.	Give location and cause. Was it erysipelas? Was it puerperal or traumatic?
Cerebral coma.	"Coma" is necessarily cerebral as resulting from interference with the functions of the brain, but the cause of it may vary widely. Was it from cerebral hemorrhage, Bright's disease, etc.? Was it due to violence? If so, give nature of accident.
* Cerebral exhaustion.	A more definite statement is desirable in place of this return. Was it cerebral softening, paretic dementia, etc.?
Childbirth	Name immediate cause of death, as puerperal hemorrhage, puerperal convulsions, etc.
Choking.	Give cause. If in course of disease, name the disease causing death.
Chronic bronchitis.	This statement frequently disguises pulmonary tuberculosis. Was the death caused by consumption?
Chronic pneumonia.	Was this not pulmonary tuberculosis?
Chronic senility.	"Senility" is never a satisfactory return. See "Old age."
Cirrhosis.	Cirrhosis of what organ? Of the brain, spinal cord, liver, or kidneys?
Cold.	Cold weather (temperature) or a "cold on the lungs"? If freezing is meant, say so. If a disease, use a more definite term. See "Bad cold."
Colic.	Name disease causing colic.
Collapse.	Collapse from what? Disease or injury? If from surgical operation, state the reason for the operation. "Collapse" alone is a most worthless statement.
Coma.	What was the cause of the coma? This is a mere symptom of little value for compilation unless explained. See "Cerebral coma."
Complicated disability.	First name the disease causing death, and then the complications, if desired.
Complications.	What "complications" of what primary disease? Name the disease causing death.
Concealed hemorrhage.	What was the cause of the concealed hemorrhage? Did it occur during pregnancy or after childbirth? Was it from rupture of aneurism? Was it cerebral hemorrhage? If caused by violence, what was the nature of the accident or injury?
Concussion of brain.	What caused it? State the nature of the accident.
Congenital causes.	What were the congenital causes? Was death due to syphilis or tuberculosis?
Congestion.	Of what organ? Did the congestion amount to inflammation? If so, it should be definitely stated. Was it passive or hypostatic congestion? If so, name the disease from which it resulted.
Congestion of brain.	Was this due to hemorrhage (apoplexy)? Was it some form of meningitis? State definitely.

Indefinite terms used in reporting deaths.	Further information required for proper classification.
Congestion of lungs.	Was it acute bronchitis, bronchopneumonia, or lobar pneumonia? If so, state definitely. Was it passive or hypostatic congestion? If so, name disease causing the condition.
Congestive chill.	Was this a symptom of malarial fever, pneumonia, or other acute disease? State definitely the disease causing death.
Congestive fever.	Was it malarial or other fever? Give name.
Continued fever.	Was it typhoid fever? State definitely.
Convulsions.	What caused the convulsions? Were they epileptic, puerperal, or caused by diarrhea or enteritis (infants)? Name the disease in which the convulsions occurred. "Convulsions" are mere symptoms and should not be given as equivalent to a proper statement of cause of death.
Cramps.	See "Convulsions" above. Inquire especially whether due to diarrheal disease (infants).
Crushed.	What was the nature of the accident? Was it in a mine, by falling earth in excavation, by railroad accident, etc.?
Cyanosis.	If due to malformation of heart in infants, so state it. If due to organic disease, state definitely.
Debilitated.	Name the disease or other cause of the debilitated condition. See "Debility."
Debilitation of heart.	See "Heart failure." This is a worthless synonym for an indefinite return that should never be accepted.
Debility.	What caused the debility? Name the acute or chronic disease. Debility might follow typhoid fever, diphtheria, tuberculosis, Bright's disease, and a host of other causes. The return is worthless and should never be made.
Decrepitude.	Entirely indefinite. What was the cause of the condition? See "Debility."
Defective circulation.	In infants inquire whether this was due to malformation of heart (cyanosis). What caused the defective circulation? Was it due to organic heart disease? This return may be equivalent to the worthless "heart failure."
Defective vitality.	Indefinite. See "Debility."
Delirium.	Give cause of delirium.
Dementia.	If any acute disease caused death it should be named, as also the cause of the dementia, if known.
Dentition.	What was the disease causing death of the teething child? "Dentition" is not a proper cause of death, and, like "infantile" and "old age," does little except to mark the approximate age of decedents.
Deranged nerves.	Worthless. Name the disease causing death.
Despondency.	Was this a death from suicide? If so, state means employed.
Diarrhea.	Diarrhea occurring as a mere symptom of other diseases, as tuberculosis, cancer, etc., should not be reported as the cause of death.
Diathesis.	Name actual disease causing death.

Indefinite terms used in reporting deaths.

Further information required for proper classification.

Died suddenly.

What caused the death? If no cause can be ascertained, this return is preferable to a mere guess. Did the death occur during an acute disease? Was it apoplexy or organic heart disease? Such cases may require investigation by the health officer or coroner.

Disease of brain, bowels, heart, liver, lungs stomach, uterus, or other organs or parts of the body.

Name the disease causing death. Never make a return of the mere location of the disease without specifying its nature.

Dropsy.

Name the disease in which the "dropsy" occurred. This is a mere symptom and should never be accepted when possible to secure a definite statement of cause. In children inquire whether scarlet fever preceded. Was it due to organic heart, liver, or kidney disease?

Drowning.

Always state whether accidental or suicidal, if known.

Dyspepsia.

Not to be accepted as a proper statement of cause of death when more definite information can be obtained. Was there organic disease of the stomach or other organs? If so, name the disease causing death.

Eclampsia.

Give cause of convulsions. Were they puerperal?

Edema of lungs.

Give cause. See "Congestion of lungs."

Effects of age.

Name the disease causing death. See "Old age."

Electrocuted.

Was this legal execution or accidental death by electricity?

Emaciation.

What caused the emaciation? Was it pulmonary phthisis? Was it after some acute disease, as typhoid fever? Name the disease causing death.

Encephalitis.

This term is deservedly passing out of use. Name definite disease. See "Brain fever."

Endometritis.

Give cause. Was it puerperal?

Epithelioma.

What part of the body was affected?

Eruption.

Name disease causing eruption.

Eruptive fever.

Name the fever precisely. Health officers should investigate such a return in order to discover presence of some communicable disease.

Exhaustion.

What caused the "exhaustion"? This is a most worthless term, but one frequently returned from public institutions. If after a surgical operation, name the disease or injury for which the operation was undertaken.

Failure of vital powers.

A worthless statement, not better than "debility," which see. What disease caused the failure of vital powers?

Feebleness.

What disease caused death? See "Debility."

Female trouble.

What was the disease causing death? Was it a uterine or ovarian tumor or cancer? Was it a result of childbirth? Such an indefinite and worthless statement as this should never be accepted without question.

Fever.

What was the fever? Was it enteric (typhoid) fever? Was it scarlet fever? Was the fever merely symptomatic of some acute disease, as tuberculosis, pneumonia? Was it puerperal fever? It is very important that full information be given in such a case.

Filling up of lungs.

Was this due to bronchitis? Pneumonia? Pulmonary consumption? Name the disease causing death.

Indefinite terms used in reporting deaths.

Further information required for proper classification.

Fits.	Were these epileptic "fits"? See "Convulsions."
Fracture.	What was the nature of the accident causing the fracture?
Gangrene.	Did this follow an injury? If so, state nature of accident that caused it. Give cause for condition, if known.
Gastric catarrh.	See "Catarrh of stomach."
Gastric fever.	A worthless return. Was it acute gastritis or some definite form of fever, as typhoid, malarial, etc.?
*General anasarca.†	See "Dropsy."
*General asthenia.†	See "Asthenia."
*General breaking down.†	See "Breaking down."
*General debility.†	See "Debility."
*General decline.†	What caused the decline? Was it pulmonary pathosis State disease.
*General dropsy.†	See "Dropsy."
*General failure.†	Name the disease that caused death. What organ failed especially? If heart, see "Heart failure."
*General inertia.†	See "Debility." Inquire as to infection from uncinaria.
General paralysis.	If extended paralysis resulted from cerebral hemorrhage, the cause should be given and the expression "general paralysis" should be avoided. "General paralysis" should be written only for "general paralysis of the insane," or paretic dementia, and the statement of the fact of insanity should always be included.
*General prostration.†	What was the cause?
*General weakness.†	What disease led to this condition?
Gradual decay.	What disease caused the gradual decay? Was it pulmonary tuberculosis?
Gunshot wound	Accidental, suicidal, or homicidal?
Hanging.	Suicidal, or legal execution?
Headache.	A mere symptom without definite value for statistical purposes. What disease caused death?
Head trouble.	Was this a disease of the brain or of the face or scalp? What was the disease causing death?
Heart clot.	State if caused by embolism. Did it occur in course of infectious disease? Was there organic disease of the heart?
Heart disease.	Better stated as "organic heart disease," and the exact form of the disease, with its origin, if known, would be still more desirable. Do not report "heart disease" in every case of sudden death unless it actually existed.
Heart failure.	This return, with all of its worthless synonyms, as "cardiac asthenia," "cardiac debility," "cardiac paralysis," etc., should never be accepted as the sole cause of death. What disease caused the "heart failure"? The heart always "fails" before death from any cause. Be particularly careful that deaths from diphtheria, tuberculosis, etc., are not so reported. If organic heart disease is meant it should be so stated.

†As a rule, the adjective "general" attached to an indefinite term throws no additional light upon the case. The accuracy of all such expressions is questionable.

Indefinite terms used in reporting deaths.

Further information required for proper classification.

Heart trouble.

Was it organic heart disease?

Hematemesis.

Name the cause. Was it ulcer or cancer of stomach? Was the blood derived from the lungs and was it a case of pulmonary phthisis?

Hemoptysis.

See "Hemorrhage of lungs."

Hemorrhage.

From what organ or part of the body? Was it puerperal, or from accident or injury? If the latter, state nature of injury and whether accidental, suicidal, or homicidal. If from lungs, was it not due to pulmonary tuberculosis? Was it cerebral or from rupture of aneurism?

Hemorrhage of bowels.

Did this occur in course of typhoid fever? Then the disease causing the hemorrhage of bowels should be given as the cause of death.

Hemorrhage of lungs.

Was this not due to pulmonary tuberculosis? If so, the primary cause should be reported without fail.

Hereditary influence.

What is meant—tuberculosis? Syphilis? State definite disease causing death.

Hydrocephalus.

Was it congenital hydrocephalus? If acute hydrocephalus, state whether caused by tuberculous meningitis.

Hypostatic congestion.

Name the disease causing the passive or hypostatic congestion.

Icterus.

See "Jaundice."

Imbecility.

Was it congenital, or after disease of brain? If the latter, state cause of condition.

Imperfect nutrition.

State name of disease causing imperfect nutrition. Did it follow some disease? If so, give name of disease.

Inanition.

This is a particularly pernicious term and is responsible for a multitude of worthless certificates. It sounds as if it meant something definite, but, in the majority of cases, it does not. What disease caused the inanition? Was it syphilis, tuberculosis, cholera infantum? If inability to take food, state cause.

Indisposition.

Worthless. What disease caused death?

Inertia.

What disease caused death? Uterine inertia? Uncinariasis? See "Debility."

Infancy.

"Infancy" is not a disease or cause of death. Infants are peculiarly liable to certain affections, which should be definitely named. What disease caused death?

Infantile asthenia.

See "Asthenia" and "Infancy." The term "infantile" adds no precision to an indefinite statement.

Infantile atrophy.

See "Atrophy" and "Infancy."

Infantile debility.

See "Debility" and "Infancy."

Infantile marasmus.

See "Marasmus" and "Infancy."

Infirmity.

} What disease caused the "infirmity?" See "Old age."

Infirmity of age.

Inflammation of what organ or part of the body? State cause, if known.

Inflammation.

What was the nature of the injury, and was it accidental, suicidal, or homicidal?

Injury.

Indefinite terms used in reporting deaths.	Further information required for proper classification.
Insanity.	Give form of insanity and immediate cause of death.
Internal hemorrhage.	Hemorrhage of what organ? Rupture of aneurism? Puerperal hemorrhage? If due to external violence, state nature of accident.
Internal injuries.	State nature of accident causing internal injuries.
Intestinal hemorrhage.	Did this follow typhoid fever? If due to injuries, state fully nature of accident.
Intestinal perforation.	Was this a result of typhoid fever? Was it due to hernia or other intestinal obstructions? Was it the result of violence? State fully the cause of this condition.
Inward convulsions.	Name disease causing convulsions. See "Convulsions."
Jaundice.	When jaundice or icterus is reported for decedents over three months of age, name disease causing this condition.
Kidney complaint.	Name the form of kidney disease as definitely as possible. "Kidney complaint" is very indefinite.
Kidney disease.	Name the disease.
Kidney trouble.	Name the disease.
Killed.	Accidental, suicidal, or homicidal? State means of death. This calls for investigation by a coroner.
Lack of energy.	Name disease causing death.
Lack of respiration.	Name the disease in which the "lack of respiration" occurred. Was it diphtheria? Was it asphyxia or suffocation? Was it atelectasis (infant)?
Lack of vitality.	What disease caused death? See "Debility."
Laparotomy.	What was the disease or nature of injury requiring operation?
Laryngitis.	Was it not diphtheritic?
Liver complaint.	Was there a definite disease of the liver? If so, state it precisely.
Liver disease.	Name the disease.
Loss of blood.	What caused the "loss of blood"? See "Hemorrhage."
Lung disease.	Was it acute or chronic bronchitis, bronchopneumonia, lobar pneumonia, or pulmonary tuberculosis? Name the definite disease causing death.
Lung trouble.	What was the name of the disease? Was it pulmonary tuberculosis? Was it pneumonia?
Malaria.	Was death caused by malarial fever? Do not use the term "malaria" loosely, but limit it to form of disease of definite malarial origin.
Malassimilation.	What disease caused the malassimilation?
Malignant disease.	Name the disease. Was it scarlet fever, diphtheria, cancer, or other disease to which the very indefinite adjective "malignant" may be applied?
Malignant fever.	Name the fever.
Malignant sore throat.	Was not this diphtheria?
Malnutrition.	What disease caused the malnutrition?

Indefinite terms used in reporting deaths.

Further information required for proper classification.

Marasmus.

What disease caused the "marasmus"? Was it due to tuberculosis, syphilis, or cholera infantum? State fully as this return in itself is practically worthless for compilation.

Meningitis.

Was it epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis? If so, write exactly in this form, being particular not to omit the word "epidemic." Did it follow scarlet fever, pneumonia, or some acute infection? If so, name the primary disease. Was it traumatic? If so, state the nature of the violence which caused the meningitis. Was it tuberculous meningitis?

Mental debility.

Give cause of "mental debility," and immediate cause of death.

Metritis.

Give cause. Was it puerperal?

Metroperitonitis.

Give cause. Was it puerperal?

Milk infection.

State whether diarrhoea or enteritis was caused by the milk infection.

Mortification.

State cause. See "Gangrene."

Narcotism.

Name narcotic employed, and whether accidental, suicidal, or homicidal.

Natural causes.

Name the disease causing death. The statement "natural causes" is entirely worthless, although frequently reported by coroners.

Necrosis.

Give location and cause. Was it tuberculous?

Nephritis.

Was it acute or chronic? If acute, occurring in the course of some disease, name the disease causing death.

Nervous exhaustion.

Name a definite disease causing death, if possible.

Nervous fever.

Give name of fever attended with nervous or cerebral symptoms. Was it typhoid fever?

Nervous fit.

See "Convulsions."

Nervous shock.

What caused the nervous shock? Was it due to an accident or injury? If after surgical operation, name disease or injury requiring operation.

Newborn.

What disease caused death of the newborn child? See "Infancy."

No vitality.

What disease caused death? What caused the lack of vitality?

Obstruction.

Obstruction of what? Name organ affected.

Old age.

This is not a satisfactory return. The influence of age is shown by the statement of age in years, months, and days. To this the statement of "old age" as a cause of deaths adds nothing of value. Name the disease to which the old person succumbed.

Operation.

Name the disease or injury requiring the operation. See "Surgical operation."

Overwork.

Name disease causing death.

Paralysis.

Give cause of paralysis, if known, or state definite form, as paralysis agitans, infantile paralysis, etc. Did the paralysis follow cerebral hemorrhage? Did it follow some acute disease? Give the primary cause.

Indefinite terms used in reporting deaths.

Further information required for proper classification.

Paralysis of heart.	This is usually a mere synonym of "Heart failure" and should never be used nor accepted. See "Heart failure."
Pelvic abscess.	What was the cause? Was it puerperal?
Pelvic peritonitis.	What was the cause? Was it puerperal?
Perforation of bowels.	See "Intestinal perforation."
Perimetritis.	What was the cause? Was it puerperal?
Peritonitis.	What was the cause of the peritonitis? "Idiopathic peritonitis" should be rarely returned. Was it puerperal or traumatic? In the latter case, state mode of injury.
Pernicious anemia.	If any definite cause can be assigned for the anemia, it should be reported. Anemia due to tuberculosis, syphilis, etc., should be returned under the primary disease.
Phlebitis.	What was the cause? Was it puerperal?
Pneumonia.	Specify definitely whether bronchopneumonia or lobar pneumonia. If sequel to influenza, state that fact.
Poisoning.	Name poison, and whether accidental, suicidal, or homicidal. Autointoxication should not be returned in this form, but the disease causing the condition should be named.
Pregnancy.	State cause of death more specifically. Was it due to abortion or miscarriage, nephritis, etc.?
Progressive asthenia.	What was the disease causing the condition? See "Asthenia."
Prostration.	What disease caused the prostration? See "Debility."
Pulmonary hemorrhage.	Was it not due to pulmonary tuberculosis?
Pyemia.	What caused the pyemia? Was it puerperal or traumatic? If traumatic, state nature of accident causing injury.
Rash.	What was the disease attended by rash? This is a suspicious return and may indicate scarlet fever, measles, etc.
Rheumatism.	Always state whether acute or chronic. If chronic rheumatism, note any organic disease of heart or other organs resulting therefrom.
Rubeola.	Was this measles or German measles (rötheln)?
Rupture.	Rupture of what? If hernia is meant, it would be better so written, as "rupture" alone may be misinterpreted.
Sarcoma.	Of what organ or part of the body?
Scarlet rash.	Was this scarlet fever?
Sclerosis.	Sclerosis of what organ? If cancer (scirrhous) is meant, state that fact definitely.
Serofula.	A term now fortunately going out of use. State definitely the form of tuberculosis.
Senectus.	See "Old age."

Indefinite terms used in reporting deaths.	Further information required for proper classification.
Senile annasarea.	See "Old age" and "Dropsy." Neither term is satisfactory. Give disease causing death.
Senile asthenia.	See "Old age" and "Asthenia." Give disease causing death.
Senile atrophy.	See "Old age" and "Atrophy." State disease causing death.
Senile decay.	See "Old age." State disease causing death.
Senile decline.	See "Old age." Name the disease, if any, that caused the decline.
Senile degeneration.	See "Old age." Degeneration of what organ? State disease causing death.
Senile dementia.	See "Old age."
Senile disease.	What was the disease? See "Old age."
Senile exhaustion.	See "Old age" and "Exhaustion." Name disease causing death.
Senile marasmus.	See "Old age" and "Marasmus." Name disease causing death.
Senility.	See "Old age." Name disease causing death.
Sepsis.	What caused the "septicemia?" Was it puerperal, traumatic, or did it occur in the course of some disease? Specify fully.
Septicemia.	
Septic infection.	
Septic poisoning.	
Shock.	What caused the shock? If from injury, state nature of accident. If from surgical operation, state disease or injury requiring the operation.
Shot.	How? Accidental, suicidal, or homicidal?
Simple atrophy.	See "Atrophy."
Sloughing.	Explain fully, stating disease or injury.
Sore throat.	Was it not diphtheria? Such a return in a fatal case is extremely suspicious, and a definite statement should be insisted upon by registrars.
Specific disease.	Name the disease.
Specific infection.	Name the disease.
Spinal trouble.	Was this a disease of the spinal cord or of the spine, and in either case, what was the disease? Was it Pott's disease of the spine?
Stillborn.	Never report a child as stillborn unless dead at birth. If the child survived any time whatever, the cause of death should be stated.
Stomach trouble.	Was it cancer, round ulcer, or other definite disease of the stomach? State fully as this, alone, is very indefinite and unsatisfactory.
Stoppage.	Stoppage of what? Explain fully and name disease causing death.

Indefinite terms used in reporting deaths.

Further information required for proper classification.

Strangulation.

Was this strangulation from disease (diphtheria), choking, or hanging? If from disease, state fully. If from hanging, state whether suicidal or legal execution.

Stricture.

Stricture of what? Was it of intestines, esophagus, urethra?

Stroke.

Was this a "stroke of apoplexy" due to cerebral hemorrhage?

Stupor.

What was the cause of the stupor, disease, or injury? State fully. See also "Coma."

Sudden.

What disease caused the sudden death? If from violence, state means and whether accidental.

Suffocation.

State very precisely the cause of the suffocation, as this term, returned alone, is very indefinite. See "Asphyxia."

Suicide.

State means of death employed.

Surgical operation.

} Always state the disease or injury requiring operation. Unless the operation was improper or unskillfully performed, it should not be given as the primary cause of death.

Surgical shock.

What caused the syncope? Was death due to organic heart disease? Give disease causing death.

Syncope.

Name the disease affecting the teething child. See "Dentition."

Tonsilitis.

Was death not due to diphtheria? This is a suspicious return.

Toxemia.

Was this acute or chronic poisoning due to some external agent? If so, state fully, giving name of poison, whether accidental, etc. Was it autointoxication, due to poisons generated in the body by disease? If so, state the name of the disease causing the condition which resulted in death. Avoid use of easily misunderstood terms of this character.

Tuberculosis.

State organ affected. Do not fail to state as pulmonary tuberculosis if lungs were affected.

Tumor.

Was it a cancer? Whether a cancer or tumor, do not fail to specify organ or part of body affected.

Typhoid condition.

Avoid this term as it is likely to be mistaken for typhoid fever.

Typhoid pneumonia.

Was the primary disease typhoid fever or pneumonia?

Typho-malarial fever.

Was it typhoid fever? Was it malarial fever? A mixture of these diseases rarely occurs, the great majority of cases of so-called "typho-malarial fever" being nothing more nor less than typhoid fever.

Typhus.

Was this not typhoid fever?

Ulcer.

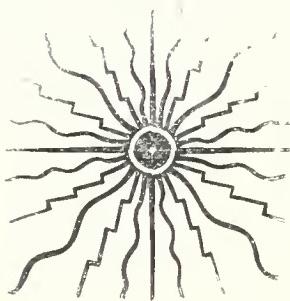
State location and cause.

Uremia.

} State cause of uremia. If due to an acute disease, the latter should be named as the cause of death. If in Bright's or other organic disease, state fully. Was it puerperal?

Uremic poisoning.

Indefinite terms used in reporting deaths.	Further information required for proper classification
Violence.	State form of violence and whether accidental, suicidal, or homicidal.
Vital degeneration.	Worthless. State disease causing death.
Want of vitality.	See "Lack of vitality."
Wasting.	What was the disease causing "wasting"? See "Atrophy."
Weak heart.	If organic heart disease, so state it. Give the disease causing death. This return may be equivalent to "Heart failure," which see.
Weakness.	Name disease causing weakness. See "Debility."
Wounds.	What was the cause of the injury, and was it accidental, suicidal or homicidal?



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